Business Notices.

CRASH, SMASH, DASH, HURRY, SCURRY, TOP-CRASH SMASH, DASH, HURRY, SCURRY, TOFSY-TERY, WEE, WOE, WHACK —The FIRST of MAY is OVER,
and many an unfortunate bachelor doomed to a boarding-house
and many an unfortunate bachelor doomed to a boarding-house
and many an unfortunate bachelor doomed to a boarding-house
calculated to the state of the st

MEALIO'S Spring style of HATS are all the rage.

"BUILT" IN THE REST MANNER.

Light, durable, and of a superior faish.

Scure one without d day.

Scure one without d day.

RANKIN'S OLD STAND

Is now fully supplied with
SEASONABLE FINDER GARMENTS
SEASONABLE FINDER GARMENTS
A RANKIN & Co.,
No. 104 Bowery.
No. 104 Bowery.

THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARIES. THE APPROACHING ANNIVERNARIES.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALDON, NO. 555 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince-ets.

This Saloon offers inducements to the ladies and gentlemen airending the Auniversaries, unsurpassed. Every accommodistion will be afforded, and refreshments of every variety served in the best manner, and at short notice.

Small parcels of Baggago will be taken charge cf.

ICE CREAM

And other luxuries in great variety.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole-Bit and Retail departments are now compactably stocked with their late and elegant styles of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTH-ING, and their Custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, COATINGS, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Splendid Cassimere Business Coats, various shades, \$5: rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$3: fashionable black Cloth Coats, \$7: super blue Dreas Coats, \$10: Cassimere Pants, \$1:50 and upwaid, &c., at Evans's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 56 and 68 Fulton-st.

ELEGANT CARPETING.

ELLEGANT CARFETING.

SMITH & LOUISERRY, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velvet, Tapestry, Bauserls, Tareffy and Ingrain Carpeting.

Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Besigns and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oil Clouis of every width, and all other goods connected with

GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS \$1 A YARD, at the

CARPET WARRHOUSE of YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. RICH CARPETINGS.

RICH CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.
No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas,
Are selling rich Volvet Carpeting from 11/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 8/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 8/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.
Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.
Oll Cloths, Curtain Materials, Mattresses, &c., equally low for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway. EXTRAORDINARY.

Low Prices for English Carpets.
Low Prices for English Carpets.
Crowdey's Velvets, 11; Tapastries, 7/6.
Handseine Ingrains, 3/6; Super do., 5/.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

500 FINE CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS, Very slightly damaged, worth \$12, selling at Evans's Clothing Ward-house, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st., at \$5.

MILWAUKEE CITY PROPERTY .- Absolute sale DILLWAUNEE CITY FROPERTY.—Absolute sale auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wednesday, May 7, 1866, at 12 clock, 92 valuable Lors in the southern part of the City of Milwaukee, Wis., known as Walker's Point. These Lots are of large size, and situated in the most rapidly improving section of the city. Their value is rising at an enormous rate, and this is an opportunity very seldom to be met with for small or large capitalists. This perfect, For maps and further particulars apply at the office of Mossrs. BLECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTREPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to suoply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully Thirty fer Cent Less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, Gilt Cornects, Brocatelle De Laines, Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains. &c.

Ladies, the Spring time of the year has come, and if you wish to promenade you will find at Miller's, it Canal-st. beautiful Gatters and Button Boots, Slippers French Tyes and Buskins, with a fine assortment of Boys' Missee' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Good articles at most orsteppices.

J. B. Miller & Co., No. 134 Canal st.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- The in failibilitype these Medicines in the treatment of Scurvy and all diseases of the Skin and Giands, and the wonderful effect of the Pills in Stomach Complaint and Diarrhas render them indis-pusable to all travelers by see or land. Sold at the manufact-ries, No. 30 Maiden-lane, New York, and No. 244 Stand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., \$2]c. and \$1 per pet or box.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON. The genuine article has the name of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT On every spool.

To Housekeepers. —A rare opportunity is now flored you. We have the largest assortment of Gas Fixtures offered you. We have the largest assortment of Gas FIXTURE over exhibited in New York. We are determined to clear the

mring the coming thirty days.

W. J. F. Dailey & Co.

Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway 500 WHITE CHINA DINNER SETS; 300 Tea do.

also, an immense assortment of richly cut Table Olaw, all our own importation and manufacture, now offering at prices less than ever known. W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wide and TOUTERS have improvements poculiar to their house. They are calebrated all over the world for their arace-oil beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous DVL. Soid at BATCHELON'S. No. 238 Broadway.

New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1856.

No notice can be taken of anomaly of the can be taken of the can be taken of the can be taken of anomaly of the can be taken o No notice can be taken of snonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Governor Seward's Speech.

The Great Speech of Governor SEWARD on the Immediate Admission of Kansas, is now roady, in pamphlet form.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Senate, May 1.—Nicaragua affairs were mooted by Mr. Weller, who called for all extant correspondence of an official nature. He condemned the course of the Administration in not recognizing "the existing Gov-ernment" of Nicaragua, and defended Gen. Walker from the charge of fillibustering, saying that he was no free-booter, but an amiable gentleman, actuated by the purest of motives. Mr. Weller wanted no war. but he desired a stable Government in that country, which would only be secured by an infusion of Anglo Saxon blood. As to the Panama riot, Mr. Weller said that the most friendly relations continued with the Government of New Granada, and he had no doubt that that Government would do justice as far as lay in its power. Mr. Douglas made a brief speech in which he charged that the Clayton Bulwer treaty violated by Great Britain. He regarded Walker's Government as legitimate, and the firmest since the Nicareguans threw off the Spanish yoke. He thought we should rather encourage emigration thither; and though he would support the neutrality laws, he would not go a hair's breadth beyond their strict letter. Mr. Toombs spoke against the action of the Naval Board, and the Senate adjourned.

House, May 1 .- The House passed the Indian Appropriation bill and the bill reviving the act of 1855 lative to suspended entries of public lands and the act of 1846 concerning suspended preemption laud claims. Mr. Maxwell spoke for the Southern side, and Mr. Perry followed for the North, on the question of Liavery extension. Mr. Quitman introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the Neutrality laws, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned.

We give in another column the names of the passengers and crew of the ship John Rutledge, foundered at sea in February. There were one hundred and forty-six persons on board, of whom only one

A number of serious fires are recorded in our paper this morning. The New-York and New Haven and New-York and Harlem Railroad Depot

were destroyed the same morning; and the same night nearly the whole of the village of Gowands, Cattaraugus County, was reduced to ashes.

Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, to the effect that the repealing clause of the Prohibitory law did not touch that portion of the excise law which prohibits the sale of liquor in less quantities than five gallons, or to be drank upon the premises of the seller.

ROUTES TO CALIFORNIA.

We need not now restate the general considerations which urge upon our Government the policy and duty of immediately establishing an Overland Mail to California and Oregon; if any of our readers are still ignorant of them, the fault is not ours. But we may fairly ask them to consider this subject afresh in the light cast upon it by recent occur-

rences in Nicaragua and at Panama. The Panama Railroad was a noble enterprise, and has been nobly pressed forward to completion. We can scarcely name anything else so well calculated to exalt our National prestige in the eyes of the civilized world. We are sure it should, and we trust it will, prove a lucrative investment to its stockholders. We believe its business calculated to increase year by year, until most of the trade with Europe of Western Mexico, the Pacific, and Western South America, will traverse this road. So the Nicaragua Transit enterprise has been prosecuted with spirit and courage, and has redounded to our credit as a people. We fervently hope for its safe deliverance from its present troubles.

But our Pacific Mail system is a mistake-a grand, dashing, magnificent one, if you will-but none the less a blunder at last. We never should have submitted, except for the moment, to the transportation of our domestic Mails from one section of the Union to another by an immensely circuitous route through a foreign country or countries. If forced to send them by the Isthmus for the first year, we should have been prepared to send them by the direct overland route the next season.

We are now paying some six hundred thousand dollars per annum for the transportation of our Pacific Mails. This is equal to the highest price paid by the Post-Office Department for the transportation of a daily mail each way on a first-class route over two thousand miles of railroad, equal to the distance from St. Louis to San Francisco. Now a letter written in Minnesota to a correspondent in Washington Territory, hardly more than a thousand miles due west, must come east to the Mississippi, down that river to Dubuque or Dunleith, east again to Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and New-York; then south south-west to Aspinwall, cross the Isthmus to Panama, thence north northwest to San Francisco, thence by steamship again to the mouth of the Columbia, and thence east north east to its destination, traveling some eight thousand miles, or about the diameter of the globe, to reach a point hardly more than a thousand miles from that whence it set out on this protracted and devious wandering.

The practicability and the proper location of a Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific have been earnestly and very properly discussed. We believe the enterprise perfectly feasible-nay: we believe there will be at least three distinct lines of Railroad completed and in operation between Mr. Calhonn's "inland sea" and the great Western Ocean within the lifetime of many readers of this article. But, however and whenever these railroads may be constructed, they are not adapted to the immediate exigency. A Railroad to the Pacific is the work of years, and we need an overland mail forthwith. It should be advertised at once, con tracted to the lowest responsible bidder in July, organized and run through expeditiously this Fall, hay cut and cured along the line wherever it exists, and grain sowed around the several stations for next year's service. Then, having everything in readiness, let the line be started regularly next May, and run weekly thenceforth from April to November inclusive, and monthly through the four least profitable months, until arrangements can b perfected for running it more frequently and regularly. Such a mail contract would secure the opening and constant improvement of a good wagon-road across the prairies and over the mountains: it would soon bring Kansas and California within hail of each other, and reduce the mail time between the Missouri and the Sacramento to ten or twelve days. Let the route be simply protected by U. S. dragoons or mounted velunteers, and a Telegraph will traverse it within two or three years, constructed by unaided private enterprise, and bringing New-York and San Francisco within an hour's call.

Our Government is acting with commendable promptness on the information just received from the Isthmus: we trust it will act with commendable prudence also. The treatment of the Transit Company by Walker and his band of fillibusters would disgrace a gang of pirates, and the conduct of the authorities at Panama, no matter though the riot was provoked by insolence or violence on the side of our people, was dastardly. But, so far are we from regarding those outrages with alarm in view of their ultimate consequences, that we should deem it a positive benefit to have the Isthmus rigidly closed against the transportation of our California mails and Government munitions at once and for ever.

POLITICAL DODGING.

Mr. James Buchanan has been in public life from our earliest remembrance, and has always commanded and enjoyed the respect of his fellow-citizens. So far as we know, or as the public has any right to know, he has lived a blameless and exemplary life, treating all men with courtesy and justice. Politically, he has always stood opposed to us, and there was a time when his agency in giving color and currency to the "Bargain" calumny on Mr. Clay, and in misleading Gen. Jackson into a personal and positive indorsement of it, excited a feeling of bitterness against him which we have long since outgrown. His course in regard to that matter cannot be justified; but he was much younger then than he is now, and, in the heat of partisan disappointment and ambition, bore a part which his calmer judgment must condemn. He has for forty years been an attentive observer of and participator in our public affairs, and, though never a great man, he has always been esteemed a prudent, safe, nonmalignant legislator and functionary. Considering the sort of people who get neminated and even elected to the Presidency, we regard him as eminently eligible for that post; and, of all the aspirants for the Cincinneti nomination, we believe so one would poll a stronger vote or fill the office to more general acceptance than James Buchanan.

Judge Rockwell delivered an opinion in the

" mittee of Pennsylvania:" "Mr. Buchanan is in the sixty fith year of his aga, and in the vigor of health, intellectually and physically. He was born in the County of F. anklin, in the State of Pennsylvania, of honest and irdus-rious parents, and may truly be called the architect of his own fortunes. Having received a good education, he studied the profession of the law, in the County of Lancaster, in the same State, which has ever since been his home. In 1811 and 1815 he was elected to the State Legalature, where he distinguished himself by those exhibitions of intellect which gave premise of future eminence. In his profession, during many succeeding years, he rose to the highest class of legal minds, and at a period when Pennsylvania could boast of her Baldwina, her Gibsona, her Kosse, her Dunana, her Breckenriages, her Tighmane, her Hopkinses, her Jenkinses, hor Daliases, and her Stagnics, he was prepared for the struggies of the future, and you became conspicuous among those who had but few equals in their own times, and whose fame is still cinciabed among our most agreeable recollections."

beckers for the Presidential course, much less to

the means by which they are now striving to

qualify and commend him for the race. Among

there is the misrepresentation, by suppression and

positive misstatement, of Mr. B.'s political senti-

ments and associations during the earlier half of

his career. Here is a sample, from "A Memoir

" of James Buchanan: Adopted and published

" by order of the Democratic State Central Com-

in their own times, and whose fame is still cherished among our most agreeable recollections."

'In 1820, James Buchman was elected to the House of Representatives, and retained his position in that body for ten year, voluntarily retring after the first Congress under the Administration of Andrew Jackson. He was the warm and ardent defer der of the Administration of John Quincy Adams, and the consistent and trusted friend of Andrew Jackson. The proceedings show that while he retained a seat in the popular branch of Congress, he took a prominent part in all the debates upon great public questions. As easily as salfs he entertained opinions hostile to the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States, and in the fierce struggles which ensued upon the election of the here of New-Orleans, he was a distinguished champion of the Democratic party."

—We have here considered every line of this "Me-

-We have here copied every line of this "Me moir" which pretends to throw any light on Mr. Buchanan's earlier public career. Who would suspect from it that its hero was among the most active, earnest, conspicuous Federalists of his time? Yet such was exactly the fact. Born under the Presidency of Washington, reared in the political faith of Jay and Hamilton, John Adams and John Marshall, it was by the Federal party that he was cherished into political importance and distinction. It was as a Federalist that he was twice elected to the Legislature and at least twice to Congress. Even so late as 1826, his name figures in Niles' Register (Oct. 28th) as one of the five Federal Members of the XIXth and of the four Federal Members [from Pennsylvania] of the XXth Congress. Ten years earlier, he delivered a Federal 4th-of-July Oration, in which he inveighed against "the weak and wicked acts of Mr. Madison's Administration" most explicitly and unsparingly. And never, so far as we can learn, has he recanted these views or expressed any contrition for

their utterance. These facts no wise disparage Mr. Buchanan. He doubtless spoke and acted as he deemed right; and no honest man thinks less of another for the avowal of his honest convictions. Mr. Buchanan was none the less a patriot for being a Federalist. The great party in whose faith he was reared made some mistakes - as what party has not ! - and cherished some narrow, mistaken prejudices; but this country never knew a party more honest and devoted, nor one that embodied a larger proportion of its intelligence and moral worth, than the Federal. Not Mr. Buchanan, but those unwise and unscrupulous partisans who suppress and pervert the truth, are deserving of reprehension in the

premises. It is fashionable just now to be "National" and to commend aspirants as "National" in their views and inclinations. The term is rank enough to make the bones of Jefferson rattle in his coffin; it implies all there is in "Federal" and much more: but we have selfooled our nerves to bear it pretty well. Just now to be "National" implies a hearty devotion to Slave-catching, and so is not very fragrant; but Mr. Buchanan is (or was) " National" in a far higher and nobler sense. Thus one of his earliest important votes in Congress (April 29, 1822) was cast in favor of the bill " for "the preservation and repair of the Cumberland "Road," whereby the Federal Government asserted its right not only to collect tolls on roads running through States, but authorized the President to enhance or reduce those tolls at his unchecked discretion. The Virginia School of strict constructionists fought this bill as utterly subversive of State Rights and flagrantly unconstitutional; but Mr. Buchanan went for it, and it prevailed-

Yeas 87; Nays 68. (Niles, May 4, '22.) Mr. Buchanas, we believe, has voted for every Protective Tariff that has been passed since he first entered Congress. His vote helped pass, (yeas, 105; pays, 102,) the Tariff of 1824, which received but one vote from Virginia and none from the Carolinas or Georgia; he voted also for the Tariff of 1828-"the Black Tariff"-"the bill of abominations"-being the highest and most protective or discriminating ever passed by Congress. Here, again, he stood with his own State and nearly all the heart of the Union against the solid phalanx of the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, &c., with all but three from Virginia, and these three belonging to what Mr. Jefferson used to term "the outside rows." On the 31st of December preceding Mr.

He prefessed to be friendly to domestic manufactures re than that, he believed that woolen goods required more stection. He had no doubt on the subject: the question was o the amount of Protection." [Niles, Jan. 5, 1826.]

-Mr. Buchanan, we regret to say, as he began to have visions of the White House in reversion. and to understand that no man could receive the neprination of his party without the indersement of the Virginia politicians, grew by insensible degrees mysterious and diplomatic in his utterances on the que tien of Protection; but he never faltered when brought to the test of the Yeas and Nays. The Tariff of 1842-our last decidedly, avowedly, emphatically Protective measure-passed the Senate by his vote. Yeas 24; Nays 23-Mr. Buchanan among the Yeas.

But how comes it, some will ask, that Mr. Buchanan, who commenced and so long persisted as a thorough-going Federalist, now appears as a leading and orthodox Democrat? We answer. simply by virtue of his Jacksonism. When Gen. Jackson was first brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, he was not proposed as the regular Democratic candidate, but pitted against that candidate, who was William H. Crawford of Georgia. Gen. Jackson had recently written to President Monree that " now is the time to exterminate the monster, Party," had urged him to ignere all merely partisan considerations, and to call at least one leading Federalist into his Cabinet. The Federalists, then a hopeless minority in the whole country, were gratified and won this demonstration, and large numbers them ranged under the Jackson banner, especially in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania. and Delaware. In Pennsylvania, most of the leaders of the two old parties ran a race to see which should get shead in Jacksonism. Federalists no more surrendered their peculiar views in this than Demecrats. Gov. Van Ness of Vermont, in going over from Adams to Jackson, appealed especially to Federalists as such to unite in the support of Jackson who had removed the ostracism which they had long endured. Mr. Buchanan was one

had reason to suspect that being for Jackson made him, even nominally, . Democrat. But he found it just as easy to be called a Democrat as anything else, and a good deal mere profitable than to be termed a Federalist; so he can now counsel brother Democrats," and evince solicitude for the triumph of Democracy, as well as the best of

"Will nobody vote against Buchanan as an old Federalist?" some will ask. We answer, Not one! Though the fools are not all dead, there are not so many of them as is often hastily assumed. We have often known candidates in this city assailed as old Federalists; but they generally ran at the head of their respective tickets. The facts in the case will not beat Mr. Buehanan; but a stupid and futile attempt to conceal the facts may do so. Set forth the naked truth and all will be well.

The fault most universally committed, whether as regards public or private affairs, is one which, at first blush, seems highly improbable-it is the fault of disregarding the present and of looking only to the past or to the future. Upon one of the horns of this dilemma, to wit, as might naturally be supposed, the horn of the past, the Courrier des Etats Unis has stuck itself in some speculations into which it has ventured on the approaching Presidential election. In the present state of our political affairs that journal can see nothing but confusion, from which it turns with disgust and dismay. It is much in the condition of some old beau of seventy years' standing and upward, introduced, after a long retirement, into a modern ballroom, who, in the waltzes and other new-fangled movements of modern times, can see nothing but confusion, if not something a good deal worse, and who calls lustily in tones of deep distress for the orderly and decent country-dances in which this

old beau, in his youth, was accustomed to figure. Thus the Courrier, though it detests Know-Nothingism, so it says, "as its natural and irreconcila-" ble enemy," still hailed with emotion the nomination of Fillmore, though it emanated from that suspicious source. Because why? Because Fillmore is a respectable Old Fogy, and his nomination seemed to hold out the hope that the coming Presidential election might prove but the fighting over of an old familiar battle. For the same reason, it is quite disgusted that the Demecrats, as they still have the effrontery to call themselves, do not without hesitation nominate Buchanan. He is another respectable Old Fogy, the Democratic counterpart to Fillmore; and what a delightful repetition of old stories we might have if the Presidential choice could only be limited to them!

The Courrier can bug these sweet reveries of the past as much as it pleases, but we cannot allow it to gratify its spleen by maligning the present. To say, as it does, that at the present time there are not only no leaders, but no parties-that what was once a set battle between two armies with distinct colors has become a frightful pell-mell of undisciplined bands, with undistinguishable flagsis wholly to misapprehend the crisis in which we of to-day are called upon to act. As to discipline, certain it is that the Administration party was never under stricter or more exact discipline than at present. For a Federal office-holder, or even for an unsuborned editor of that party, if there are any, to presume to have or to express any opinion of his own on any political question, is no less dangerous than it is just now in France itself. In France, we believe, they give one warning before they shut up an editor's mouth altogether. A Federal effice-holder can hardly expect so much

As to the alleged want of principle in our existing contest, there never was a time in our whole history in which a great political principle stood out so plainly and distinctly in our party divisions as now. What was a mere dispute about tariffs, banks, internal improvements, public lands, compared with, the great question whether the National Government of these United States is to be, or not, a Slavery-extending government? compared to the question whether this country shall be governed by some three hundred thousand of Vermont followed in some terse remarks on the slaveholders or by twenty times as many freemen? Neither will it answer to attempt to depreciate these who are to be selected to fight the battle of to-day as unknown men, and therefore nobodies. The Courrier falls into a strange blunder when it asserts that the experience of all time shows us that the reign of mediocrities and of corruption is almost the infallible result of political confusion-by which it evidently means political revolution, the upsetting of old parties, old ideas, old dynasties, and the commencement of a new order of things. The experience of all time shows us, on the contrary, that old fogyism, fixed routine, is the paradise of mediocrity and the hotbed of corruption; while, on the other hand, all the greatest men of the earth are those who have been called into action by changes and revolutions. Nor do we doubt that the present great struggle, in which we of to-day are called upon to take a part, will produce for us leaders and champions worthy of our cause, and foemen also worthy of our steel. At all events, we shall be very badly off indeed should we be so unlucky as not to find candidates for the Presidency, in talents and in all other particulars, at least equal to Messrs. Fillmore and Buchansn.

Since the late fights in Nicaragua, Walker's newspaper organ at Granada has become very cager for peace. It addresses an earnest homily to the Costa Ricans on that subject upon the text, "They who draw the sword shall perish by the sword." It is a pity the fillibusters had not duly considered that text before going to Nicaragua.

The same paper, we observe, denounces the Europeans in the service of Costa Rica as "miscreant foreigners!" What sort of a foreigner is General Walker and the bulk of the so-called Nicaraguan army?

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prom Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29, 1856.

The Senate adheres to the Washington Water-Works project with a fond tenacity. We have had a Court of Claims established recently. Would it not be well to establish a Court of Business! It seems as though the practical part of legislation could be advantageously farmed out to a few workingmen who would conduct it intelligently. It is now said that the right of way for the projected Water-Works has never been secured, and that the holders of the soil where it must pass are lying perdu, waiting for an advanced condition of the improvement in order to exact what damages they like, or at least by interposing obstructions imposing such a damaging delay that they may obtain very profitable compromises of their claims. It is

tice who mean, when, the proper time comes, to levy what they choose upon patient Uncle Sam. It is also stated that the sites where the reservoirs are proposed to be placed have been bough! up by speculators for the purpose of filling their porkets by some fabulous price of sale. How Senators, in view of these allegations, can sit and patiently vote to go it blind in the apprepriation for this work, is a marvel. Considering, however, that the nine-foot pipe does not seem to them too large to serve this village, it is hardly to be expected that they will stick on other considerations. But pretty much the whole business of appropriations is a swindle.

We are fast getting into the track of the old European Governments, and running into extravagance and corruption enough to swamp the virtue as well as the Treasury of the nation. Luckily the House is larger than the Senate, and were it not for being invidious, we should say a majority of its members act a good deal more independently. Yet the House is not afflictingly virtuous. There is no danger of its being translated into heaven on account of its being a body of saints. It pitched the bill for the relief of the merchants who have lost goods by fire in the original puckages into the Committee of the Whole, mainly because some members could not see why some others were so active in trying to get it passed, when they had no special reasons, either in their heads or their pockets, for it.

The game on all these bills, is that of rough and tumble, and we find it hard to be distressed either when they succeed or fail.

The Southern emigration is being pushed into Kansas with a good deal of vigor. The emigrants are mainly propagandists, who go with rifle and knapsack, to aid in sustaining and perpetuating Slavery in Kansas as a political institution. They do not go to become permanent settlers, but simply as amateur operators in the fray. They go to ram Slavery into the Constitution and cram it down the throats of the people who design to make Kansas their home, and then purpose to leave it in charge of overseers, in the shape of Border-Ruffian legislators, backed by the Federal power in Washington. It is the intention to put means in operation to effectually tie up, so far as it can be done by Constitutional provision and legislative enactment, the Free-State men now and prospectively. In providing for the qualification of voters and for the requisites of official station, care will be taken in the proposed Pro-Slavery Constitution for the new State that the opponents of Slavery stand little or no chance to make themselves felt. One way of doing it will be to make slaveholding a necessary qualification in all candidates for Governor, State Senators, &c., as in South Carolina. The scheme of chaining Kansas to Slavery so that it cannot break from it but by bloody revolution is already fully matured, and every step is marked out by which the purpose will be surely accomplished. No contingency can avert it but the success of the opposition in the coming election.

From Our Special Correspondent.

. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20, 1856. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Asa Biggs of North Carolina talked the benches empty on the action of the Naval Board. He succeeds Mr. Badger, yet the latter gentleman lingers about the floor, and is almost as often seen occupying a seat among the members as he did before his term expired. Superfluous lags the veteran.

In the House, Mr. Fuller from the Committee on Commerce attempted to obtain the action of the House upon a very voluminous bill, comprising some 350 pages, establishing the collection dis tricts and designating the ports of entry and delivery, fixing the salaries of collectors and subordinates, and condensing and codifying generally the laws relating to shipping and revenue. The bill is one of great importance, and covers a vast deal of ground. An early day in June was assigned for its consideration.

Mr. Buffington of Massachusetts afterward read a speech in defense and eulogistic of that State, which but few persons could hear. Mr. Meacham Kansas question, which, though desultory, were pungent and telling. He was fully in earnest, and left a decided impression of the fact upon the large circle of attentive listeners who surrounded him.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1, 1856. Chief Examiner Langdon resigned his post in the Patent Office to-day. He intends shortly to sail for

There is no doubt but that the Government will take prompt measures relative to the outrages at Panama. The Secretary of the Navy supposes that the sloop St. Marys is there by this time, under the the stoop St. Marys is there by this time, under the instructions for her ordinary cruise; but an additional vessel-of-war will be dispatched from the Atlantic coast, although the orders have not yet been issued. It is highly probable that a Commissioner will be sent thither to ascertain the facts of the case.

The United States Treasurer reports the amount on hand subject to draft, on the 21st uit., as \$24,885,000.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE......Washington, May 1, 1856.
Mr. Weller submitted a resolution calling on the President for any correspondence with our Minister to Nicaragua (not heretofore communicated) regarding the recognition of the new Nicaraguan Government.
Mr. Weller said he was in the constant receipt of letters inquiring whether he sustained the policy of this nation with regard to the Nicaraguan Government. He now took occasion to remark that he entirely disagreed with that policy. If the Executive thought expedient to reject Col. French on personal grounds, he thought the Nicaraguan Government should have been notified of that fact, and been officially recognized.

should have been notified of that fact, and been om-cially recognized.

The usual practice of this Government has been to recognize the South American Governments, whoso-ever was in power there. Those which lie on the route of the Pacific especially ought to be treated with coursesy and friendship. He did not desire to see Central America annexed to this Republic, but wanted a stable Government there, and this was only to be accomplished by the diffusion of Anglo-Saxun blood; he therefore thought that emigration to that country ought to be encouraged rather than disthat country ought to be encouraged rather than dis-countenanced. He said that no man had been more shamefully misrepresented than Gen. Walker. He was not a freebooter, but a man of the purest

Mr. WELLER read a letter from Gen. Walker, in which it is asserted that the British Government have interfered in the present struggle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and have furnished the Costa Ricans and Nicaragua, and have furnished the Costa Ricans with arms. A state of war now exists between these Governments. Costa Rica invaded Nicaragua, though she did not declare war against her, but against the Americans who aided the present party in power to subvert the old Government. Mr. Weller, in allusion to the recent riot at Panama, said the best of feelling exists between this Government and the Government of New-Granada, and he had no doubt that the whole power of the latter would be exercised to bring the offenders to justice.

Mr. SEWARD remarked that several weeks ago, on his motion, a resolution was adopted calling on the

good reasons, in view of the complicated state of af-

good reasons, in view of the complicated state of the fairs, for delaying to answer the resolution.

Mr. WELLER replied that he was not aware of that fact, else he would not have offered this now.

Mr. SEWARD thought it was better to let the subject rest a day or two, as information concerning it was daily being received, and it was important that the President should be left free to exercise his discretion in this delicate matter. this delicate matter.
Mr. DOUGLAS believed that the Clayton-Bulwer

Mr. DOUGLAS believed that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was being violated every day by Great Britam, and thought something ought to be done about it. He mate—as much so as the other existing governments of Central America. It was the firmest and most stable Government that had been there since the throwing off of the Spanish yeke, and so far as he knew justice, was more impartially administered, and the rights of man and property more sacredly guarded and protected under the existing Government than under say previous one. Nor was it any objection, in his mind, that an American by birth was in command of the Nicaraguan army. Nicaragua has as much right to become the acquirm of emigrants from this country are we have to receive European emigrants. She had as much right to naturalize Gen. Walker, and give him military command, as we had to do the same by Gen. Shields. Further, Nicaragua had as much right to send an American by birth minister to this country as we have to send a man of foreign birth to represent us in the courts of Spain, Italy or Holland. He believed we ought to enforce our neutrality laws, but not go a heir's breadth beyond the line of strict duty.

Mr. BUTLER thought we ought to be careful not to involve ourselves in a war with any nation through the acts of intermeddling adventurers.

involve ourselves in a war with any nation through the acts of intermeddling adventurers.

Mr. WELLEN withdrew the resolution.

Mr. TOOMBS spoke in opposition to the action of the Naval Board, contending that the law was not properly executed; therefore the proceedings under it are void.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House passed the Indian appropriation bill, and the bill reviving the act of 1853 relative to suspended entries of public lands, and the act of 1846 concerning

on motion of Mr. PHELPS, the petition from the members of the Pittsburgh Bar against the official conduct of Judge Irvin, was referred to the Judiciary

Mr. MAXWELL spoke on the Southern side of the Slavery question, and Mr. PERRY against the extension of Slavery and in

arr. P.R.K. against the extension of Savey and in favor of the restoration of the Missouri restriction, and in defence of the Republican party. Mr. QUITMAN introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the Neutrality laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Thursday, May 1, 1856.

In the Serate to-day two reports were submitted from the Special Committee upon the question of Kansas affairs. The majority reported a series of resolutions which take strong Northern ground, denouncing the interference of the Border-Ruffians, the bogus Territorial Legislature, its laws and the course of the National Administration toward Kansas; declaring that Kansas should be admitted into the Union as a Erree State, and commending the cause to the sympa-

that Kansas should be admitted into the Union as a Free State, and commending the cause to the sympathy of the people of Massachusetts. The resolutions were ordered to a second reading.

The minority report, which is signed by two members of the Committee, maintains the legality of the Territorial Legislature and its laws, and folly sustains the doings of the Administration.

The Whigs of our Legislature, and many of the prominent Whigs of the State, held a meeting at the State House this evening. They adopted a resolution offering their adherence to the principles of the Whig party, and declaring they would colist in the ranks of no party which "did not bear the flag and keep step "to the music of the Union." A Whig State Central Committee was appointed.

A VILLAGE NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE DAYTON, N. Y., Thursday, May 1, 1856. The Village of Gowunda, in this county, (Catta-

raugus,) was almost wholly destroyed by fire last night. Among the buildings burned are Salem's furnace, Camp's factory, E. W. Hennie's storehouse, the Palmer block, the Welsh block, the Mansion House, the Old Mill, &c. The bridge was also destroyed. FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

HAMILTON, Ca., Thursday, May I, 1856.
In this city, to-day, Capt. Hicks. Assistant Saperintendent of the Great Western Railway, was run down by a locomotive and instantly killed.

SAD ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 1, 1856.

Mr. Hepburn, son of Judge Hepburn of Pittaburgh, was thrown from a carriage near Wissahickon this morning and had his skull fractured, causing his death.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Thursday, May 1, 1856.
No. 99.—United States, appellants, agt. Thomas O.
Larkin et al. Argued by Attorney-General Cushing
and Mr. Gillett for the appellants, and by Mr. Lawrence for the appellers.

and Mr. Gillett for the appellants, and by Mr. Lawrence for the appellecs.

No. 100.—Union Bank of Tennessee, appellant, agt.

Wm. Jolly's Administrator. Argued by Mr. Coxe for appellant, and by the Hon. R. F. P. Stanton for the

appellers.

No. 101.—United States, plaintiffs, agt. Wm. G.
Shackelford. Submitted on record, and printed arguments by Attorney-General Cushing for plaintiffs, and by the Hon. W. L. Underwood for defendant.

No. 102.—Charles McMicken, appellant, agt. Franklin Perin. Argued by the Hon. John Henderson for

MARINE DISASTER. BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 1, 1856.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last have arrrived.
They announce the arrival at that port of the ship Squando, with the officers and men of the British bark Queen Victoria, who had abandoned their vessel at

DEATH OF OGDEN HOFFMAN.

The Hon, OGDEN HOFFMAN, late Attorney-General of our State, and for a quarter of a century a brilliant and successful advocate, died very suddenly at 2 o'cleck yesterday. Though for the last three days suffering from congestion of the lungs, he was not supposed to be in any danger till just before his death. He was out on Sunday last, apparently in his usual health. At noon yesterday he was attacked with a suffusion of blood from the stomach, and died two hours afterward.

Mr. Hoffman was the son of the late Josiah Ogden Hoffman, formerly Recorder of our City, and long a Judge of our Superior Court, and was born in this City near the close of the last century. When a boy, he entered the U. S. Navy as a midshipman, and distinguished himself by gallantry and efficiency in one of the sea-fights of the Last War with Great Britain. He afterward studied law, and commenced practice, we believe, at Goshen, Orange County. We think it was from this County that he was elected to the Legislature, some thirty years ago. He removed more than twenty years since to this, his native city, and gradually rose to the head of his profession as a pleader, winning eminent distinction by his defense of Richard P. Robinson, charged with the murder of Helen Jewett. In 1836, he was elected to Congress, being carried on both the Whig and Working Mens' tickets, and in 1840 he was reelected, the whole Whig ticket being carried by about 1,000 majority. Mr. Hoffman's eloquence, winning manners, and great personal popularty, doubtless contributed to these triumphs.

In 1852, he very earnestly battled for the election of Gen. Scott, with whom he had for many years been linked in the ties of an ardent friendship, founded in

mutual esteem. In 1854, he was nominated by the Whigs for Attorney-General, and elected by the highest popular vote of any man on any ticket. He served out his term, but declined being a candidate for reflection.

He was married in early manhood to a lady who died many years since, leaving at least one son, now grown to manhood. Several years after her decease, he married Miss Virginia Southard, daughter of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard of New-Jersey, who sur-

Mr. Hoffman was a man of generous, kindly nature, a fascinating associate, and a devoted friend. His funeral will take place to-morrow from the Charch of the Annunciation, Fourteenth street.

The Mount Cisco Educational Institute, at Newcastle, Westchester County, was opened resteries with appropriate exercises, in which the Rev. Dr. McLean, Mr. Littlefield, the Principal, and other gentlemen took a part. The Institute is likely to prove & valuable addition to the educational resources of the

of the earliest and most zealous Jacksonians; but in this city was partially burned early yesterday morning; at Philadelphia about forty buildings of the carliest and most realous Jacksonians; but further said that even the right to take the water has never been obtained, and that it is held by par-